NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

EDITORS' CORRESPONDENCE.

The improvement of late years in the Agriculture of the region surrounding New York. The spirit extending over the Union, which is now annually drawing millions of dollars' worth of improved implements, trees, plants, &c. from this point. The celebrated Nursery of Parsons & Co.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 30.

In nothing has New York and its vicinity improved more rapidly of late years than in the system of cultivating fruits, flowers, vegetables, and ornamental trees, and in the qualities of such productions of the soil as now characterize this region. Twenty years ago the science of horticulture was as much neglected here as at present by the great mass of the agriculturists of your own immediate neighborhood, who, I am happy to be able to write from my own knowledge, are at last awakening to the importance of bringing to their aid the wonderful advantages in the prosecution of their business which science has of late years placed within the reach of all farmers. As fond as I am of tracing out step by step the history of progressing improvements in other industrial arts, none of them so interests me as that of agriculture, the basis of our country's past unequalled progress, and the main hope of her future.

We may thank a free and cheap press and the spirit of "go-ahead-ativeness" which marks every thing in and around the Empire State for the unprecedented improvement of her agriculture, which is more readily appreciated in this immediate vicinity, where all farms are literally gardens or nurseries, than in the interior, wherein the farmer is but the competitor with the agriculturists of the rest of the Union in the production of staple articles. The city of New York is not only the point from which the country at large draw their chief supplies of imported goods and domestic manufactures, (sold from hence,) but annually millions of dollars' worth of the improved agricultural implements, *improved* fruit trees, seeds, bulbs, roots, &c. which are effecting so great and rapid changes from Maine to Mexico in the results of agricultural labor. This fact will be impressed on the mind of the observing man who takes the trouble to note what he sees around the city's docks, whereon one will always find an undue proportion of farming tools, bundles of trees, &c. in course of shipment for distant points. Indeed, the business of supplying our country's wants in immediate connexion with agricultural improvement has come to be of commanding interest and importance to the city, giving employment to tens of thousands of hands, and to hundreds of the most cultivated and intelligent minds of writers, inventors, scientific investigators, &c. The establishment of A. B. ALLEN & Co. for the manufacture of agricultural implements, in which some four hundred and fifty men find constant employment, is probably the largest and most complete in the world, turning out as it does, at far cheaper rates, a larger variety and greater quantity of such tools than are manufactured at any similar establishment in Europe. On a recent visit to the shops of this house I was struck with the fact that nine-tenths of their mechanics were discharging the duties literally of engineers; that is, each seemed to be superintending the labor of some combination of machinery which was doing work in the course of a day that, if now done as formerly by hand, would occupy from ten to a hundred men. I can in no more effective manner explain the secret of the great reduction in the prices as well as improvement in the quality of these now prime necessaries of life, than by calling the reader's attention to the fact that well-nigh all the boring, morticing, tenoning, planing, sawing, &c. done in these works are effected not by straining human sinews, but by means of never-tiring implements conceived in ingenious brains. The Allens sold fifteen thousand ploughs last year, almost all of them being constructed on their own premises, while their sales of a thousand other implements and farming accessories were in due proportion. I mention these circumstances here only by way of illustrating the fact that from Maine to Texas our farmers within the last few years are rapidly coming to appreciate the better economy of scientific agriculture. The increasing demands on the nurserymen whose business centres in this vicinity also tell well for the spirit of agricultural improvement now abroad in the land. There are a large number of such establishments within an hour's ride or sail of the city, and they are always being visited by strangers from the interior who are competent to understand the benefits which all derive from improved agricultural economy.

I have recently visited the nursery of the Brothers PARSONS, at Flushing, and propose to discourse your readers to-day on what I saw there. It is the largest and most complete establishment of the kind on the American continent, which alone is sufficient to invest it with great interest. It is worthy of remark, too, that the ground on which it stands has been in possession of the family for quite two centuries; a rare occurrence, indeed, in this land with laws against entailments. The proprietors, as were their ancestors, are members of the estimable society of Friends, and point with no little satisfaction to a venerable and beautiful oak of huge dimensions yet sheltering their threshold, under the spreading branches of which the celebrated George Fox dispensed the word of life to a field meeting in 1662. They are gentlemen who after passing through college went to Europe in pursuit of information in this business—the noblest in the world—which they had determined to follow. Their premises tell what the combined advantages of appropriate and thorough preliminary education, Quaker habits, and subsequent study in the more advanced schools of European agriculture can effect; for there is nothing like them elsewhere in this country. They devote some sixty-five acres wholly to their nursery, ransacking all four continents, as it were, to obtain the foundation for the new and improved trees and plants, with which, I may write, they are literally stocking the United States. Africa, Oregon, China, the Himalayan mountains, the South Sea Islands, Norway, Borneo, and indeed all places and countries with which England or the United States have intercourse, appear to have furnished something rare, valuable, or beautiful to add to the completeness of their stock; and they are evidently in the habit of closely and thoroughly studying the character of every new tree, shrub, or plant which they obtain from abroad or essay to domesticate from our own much-neglected forests. The vast critical experience and information they have thus acquired renders their advice to horticultural improvers dealing with them of great value to the latter in whatever section of the Union they may be located, for they know thoroughly the attributes, character, and habits of every article they sell—what fruits will do well north, and what south—which firs will grow best near the sea-shore, and which will soonest form the most desirable ornaments to the gentleman's lawn in the far West. I noticed that their plants and trees directly from abroad appeared to thrive less satisfactorily than such of the same kind as they had themselves succeeded in propagating from foreign stocks, and was informed by them that notwithstanding the great care which they and their European agents had always devoted to ensuring their arrival out in good condition, three-fourths of their importations failed to live after the voyage.

I may mention, with profit to thousands of your readers, that these gentlemen break up their land always a foot deep, their subsequent ploughing with a single horse being to the depth of eight inches. They also manure highly, their whole farm being as "light," from thorough working and manuring, as a well-cultivated vegetable garden should be. That is doubtless the secret of the rapid growth of every thing in their hands. Their land is divided into ranges, plats, rows, and sections of rows; the names of the trees, plants, &c. in each being duly recorded in a book for reference. I found on their premises 26 varieties of summer apples, 40 of autumn, 88 of winter, and 6 of apples for preserving and ornament; 28 varieties of summer pears, 88 of autumn, and 30 varieties of the winter pear; 26 varieties of the heart cherry, 26 of the bigarreaus cherry, 26 of dukes and morellos, and 6 ornamental varieties; 80 varieties of the plum; 64 varieties of freestone peaches, 16 of clingstone, and two kinds of ornamental peach trees; 14 kinds of nectarines; 18 varieties of apricots, 3 of almonds, 7 of the quince, 54 of foreign and 9 of native grapes, 11 varieties of walnuts and filberts, 8 of mulberries and medlars, 20 of figs; 10 varieties of the red gooseberry, 9 of the yellow, 10 of the white, and 8 of the green gooseberry; 12 kinds of raspberries, 5 of currants, and 18 of strawberries. So much for their immense stock of fruit trees. In ornamental trees they are far before any other nursery in America, having early devoted much attention to this usually much-neglected branch of their business. Thus, they have 220 varieties of deciduous trees, 31 of evergreen trees, 135 of deciduous shrubs, and 33 of evergreen shrubs. They also show 35 varieties of ornamental vines and creepers, 11 of twining honeysuckles, 9 of upright honeysuckles, 11 plants for hedges, and 12 pæonies; and they have 1,400 varieties of exotic plants, 20 of carnations, 6 of picoles, 6 of rare pinks, with a large assortment of heliotropes, verbens, and geraniums, for bedding, climbers, &c.

I spent the day in walking through this extensive collection, wherein I found far more worthy of particular notice than I can even name here. Among their wonders is the Douglass pine, a native of California, which grows to the height of two hundred feet. They obtained it from England recently, and have only been able to save about twenty out of each one hundred of the specimens sent to them. These look thrifty and promising. They have fairly succeeded in domesticating or naturalizing the deodar cedar, a native of the Himalaya mountains, which is a beautiful evergreen; indeed somewhat resembling the balsam fir, though stiffer, handsomer, and richer. They have reared beautiful specimens of the golden arborvita, a variety from China, the leaves of which stand out from a centre like those of a book set up on end half open; and also of the filiformis, a new arborvita of peculiar leaf. Their specimens of the Cunninghamia sinensis, a delicate and graceful Chinese variety of the coniferous tribe, struck me as being peculiarly beautiful. Last year they imported four thousand specimens of the Irish yew, of which they have saved but one-fifth; the rest failing to vegetate, notwithstanding the evident solicitude with which these gentlemen have attended to them. The intensity of our summer heat proves too great for them. Though exceedingly picturesque, they grow very slowly, not more than two inches a year until attaining the height of ten feet. Their importations of the English yew have proved more fortunate, the tree being far more hardy. They have a (to me) new pine, called the Paris insignis, a graceful tree, which maintains a beautiful green throughout the year, never varying in color. I was struck with a new variety of pine from the island of Borneo, termed the pinus excelsior, as rare in its formations as beautiful; also, with their thrifty specimens of the paulonia, from Japan, the leaves of which on trees of two years growth are quite two feet in diameter. It grows to be nine feet high in a single season, leafing then only from the top. By the end of the third season this remarkable tree is leafed from the very ground to its top, forming a magnificent shade in half the time such a blessing over one's threshold is to be obtained from any other tree. It buds the season before it blooms, the flower being very fragrant and blue, like the foxglove, hanging in heavy clusters a foot long. Nothing can be more interesting in its way than the peculiar manner in which Nature provides for the protection of the seed of this wonderful tree during the winter intervening between its budding and blooming; placing around it an additional coat or covering, which more nearly resembles buckskin than aught else I know of. One of these trees at three years old stands sixteen feet high, and has a girt around the extremities of the leaves of quite thirty-six feet, the sun failing to penetrate it any where. The Messrs. Parsons have conferred a great benefit on their country in the introduction and successful naturalization of this valuable stranger alone; for it thrives among us as well as any of our native forest trees.

Their specimens of the weeping or Japan sophora, a member of the locust tribe, with a head (of foliage) ten feet in diameter and foliage reaching nearly to the ground, are as beautiful as rare. They have had entire success in naturalizing the Chinese magnolia, which has grown under their hands to the height of sixteen feet, "leafing" from the ground, and throwing its foliage from top to bottom over a circle with a diameter of sixteen feet. This tree, like the Japanese paulonia, buds the season before blooming. It puts forth a mass of bloom before the leaves appear in the spring, which gives the whole tree the appearance of an immense bouquet. They also cultivate many other varieties of native and foreign magnolias, being very successful with all their specimens of this rich and beautiful tribe. To propagate them, as well as hundreds of other trees, (principally obtained from abroad,) they train the outer branches and twigs to the ground, and then bruise and bury them. As soon as they shoot out roots from the wounds thus purposely made, they are separated from the parent stock, and, after remaining undisturbed for a season to gain strength, they are transplanted into the rows, from which they are sold at any time within two or three years.

Among the most charming sights on their premises is a screen or hedge of the common arborvita which stands twelve feet in height, and, though not more than eighteen inches thick, (or through,) is impervious to the sight. It was the growth of but nine years from the seed. One who has never seen this particular specimen or something like it can have no idea of the capacity of the plant to minister to a cultivated taste for ornamental shrubbery.

Among their capital arrangements, I noticed an acre devoted to the purpose of a specimen ground for shrubbery, whereon there was but a single plant of each variety they rear; and another whereon one sees in full bloom, bearing, or leaf, a specimen of each variety of fruit trees they offer for sale. Among the peculiarities of their establishment is an orchard of pears on quince stocks, covering four acres and standing ten feet apart only; the pear thus grafted being a dwarf, though its bearing qualities are greatly increased. From some of these trees they gathered this the second season since they were set out twenty-five pears, worth each three cents on their premises. Of course they have placed there none but the most valuable and best-paying varieties. Until the trees get old enough to shade the ground too much for gardening, they devote the space between the rows to that purpose, making the crop thus grown pay all the expenses of the cultivation of the orchard as well as its own cultivation. This year they have the sugar beet in this ground, yielding nearly twenty tons per acre, worth at their door four dollars per ton for feeding cattle. In six or eight years from its first planting out they cannot fail to realize $1,500 per annum from this noble little orchard, with no more cultivation than should be bestowed on every one in the Union of the same size; each tree yielding annually more than 200 per cent. on its original cost at the prices at which they sell fine grafted pears. Nothing can better illustrate the advantages of thorough and scientific cultivation than the appearance of this thrifty pear orchard, already yielding beyond the expense of cultivation (in this its second year) quite the cost of the trees upon it. Really I know of no other so certain heavily-paying investment as such agriculture in the vicinity of a large city, the profits of which are within the reach of all, according to the means of each to buy the foundation for such an orchard.

Their green-houses too (six in number, four of 100 by 25 feet and two of 50 by 25 feet) are capitally arranged and managed. Thus, they use a new description of English glass, so "roughed" as while not interfering to deprive the plants of desirable sunshine, they prevent the concentration of the sun's rays so as not to burn any thing the house is intended to protect. All owners of green-houses will rejoice that something has at length been discovered which will ensure their treasures against this dreaded focal action.

They obtain eight hogsheads of water in each twenty-four hours for use in these conservatories by means of three "rams," located a quarter of a mile distant and seventy feet below them, which, with a head or fall of but three and a half feet and a two-inch stream, force up the ample supply I name above. The whole cost of piping, rams, reservoirs, labor, &c. for this supply of water thus brought was but $500; the interest of which (here) is but $28 per annum, or not one-fourth of what would be the annual cost of labor alone for pumping from such a well as is usually used for similar green-houses. How capital an illustration of the advantages of the application of science, improved machinery, &c. in agriculture is embraced in the result of this expenditure of the small sum mentioned above to this end! In these green-houses they rear their exotic plants and grapevines which must be cultivated under glass. Some of their varieties of the latter now bear fruit abundantly, for which they are paid $2 per lb., the sales of which must nett them enough to pay the expense of their whole grapery, embracing the thousands of stocks they prepare for shipment to order. They apparently pay great attention to this branch of their business, seeking by all possible expedients to improve the foreign as well as the native varieties, and to ensure that none shall leave their establishment which may fail to redound to their credit if properly cared for by the purchaser.

I believe this house is the only one in the Union which has devoted a heavy capital and long-continued efforts to the work of procuring and preparing for sale a large variety of foreign and domestic ornamental trees, which they cultivate with quite as much care as they bestow on fruit trees. From one end of their grounds to the other, however, every thing bears the mark of abundant labor in the right season; their Austrian pines (a new and fine evergreen) showing as much attention on the part of their workmen as their Hamburgh and other rare and most valuable grape stocks. In conclusion, I have but to remark that no gentleman can visit their establishment without being compelled to realize that the spirit of improvement is just now as rife in the business of agriculture as in any trade, manufacture, or science practised in the United States.

W. D. W.

STATISTICS OF THE LATE CENSUS, PREPARED AT THE CENSUS BUREAU.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT—SEVENTH CENSUS, 1850.

COUNTIES.	Dwellings.	Families.	White Males	White Females.	Colored Males.	Col'd Females.	Total.	Deaths.	Farms.	Manufacturing establishments.
Fairfield	10,817	12,114	28,202	30,168	688	717	59,775	904	3,155	482
Hartford	11,318	13,284	33,906	34,850	588	622	69,966	1,232	3,850	734
Litchfield	8,721	9,247	22,295	21,971	525	462	45,253	569	3,621	487
Middlesex	5,382	6,080	15,077	15,320	142	141	30,680	473	2,018	303
New Haven	10,204	12,411	30,177	30,553	656	740	62,126	991	2,794	521
New London	8,336	10,079	25,374	24,954	808	685	51,821	903	2,619	765
Tolland	3,741	4,081	9,887	10,059	75	70	20,091	263	1,943	241
Windham	5,494	6,152	15,083	15,429	267	300	31,079	446	2,445	380
	64,013	73,448	180,001	183,304	3,749	3,737	370,791	5,781	22,445	3,913

RECAPITULATION.

Dwelling houses in the State			64,013
Families in the State			73,448
White Males	180,001		
White Females	183,304		
		363,305	
Colored Males	3,749		
Colored Females	3,737		
		7,486	
Total population			370,791
Deaths during the year			5,781
Farms in cultivation			22,445
Manufacturing establishments, producing $500 and upwards annually			3,913

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND—SEVENTH CENSUS, 1850.

COUNTIES.	Dwellings.	Families.	White males.	White females.	Colored males.	Colored females.	Total free population.	Deaths.	Farms.	Manufacturing establishments.
Bristol	1,167	1,586	4,077	4,113	179	145	8,514	163	200	87
Kent	2,625	2,903	7,217	7,604	110	137	15,068	231	688	90
Newport	2,936	3,589	9,386	9,955	311	355	20,007	227	1,027	68
Providence	12,760	16,959	41,823	43,914	808	980	87,525	1,355	2,162	804
Washington	2,891	3,179	7,914	7,997	252	267	16,430	265	1,308	95
	22,379	28,216	70,417	73,583	1,660	1,884	147,544	2,241	5,385	1,144

RECAPITULATION.

Dwelling houses in the State			22,379
Families in the State			28,216
White males	70,417		
White females	73,583		
		144,000	
Colored males	1,660		
Colored females	1,884	3,544	
Total population			147,544
Deaths during the year			2,241
Farms in cultivation			5,385
Manufacturing establishments producing annually $500 and upwards			1,144

STATE OF GEORGIA—SEVENTH CENSUS, 1850.

COUNTIES.	Dwellings.	Families.	White males.	White females.	Colored males.	Colored females.	Total free population.	Slaves.	Deaths.	Farms.	Manufacturing establishments.
Appling	410	410	1,271	1,250	17	7	2,545	404	27	313	0
Baker	755	755	2,311	2,044	0	0	4,355	3,765	126	444	12
Baldwin	647	647	1,885	1,637	19	5	3,546	4,602	77	240	3
Bibb	1,234	1,280	3,619	3,390	20	33	7,062	5,637	177	308	82
Bryan	212	212	604	560	10	5	1,179	2,245	63	209	0
Bullock	477	487	1,435	1,405	0	0	2,840	1,460	28	412	3
Burke	1,017	1,017	2,757	2,359	80	72	5,268	10,832	326	712	41
Butts	642	642	1,888	1,792	2	1	3,683	2,805	55	391	14
Camden	400	400	1,028	1,041	3	1	2,073	4,246	61	235	5
Campbell	920	920	2,893	2,825	3	4	5,725	1,507	63	694	18
Carroll	1,379	1,379	4,174	4,078	2	2	8,256	1,181	70	782	16
Cass	1,712	1,750	5,333	4,938	11	10	10,292	3,008	105	601	8
Chatham	1,915	1,979	4,794	4,367	296	426	9,883	14,018	385	132	13
Chattooga	869	869	2,628	2,503	1	3	5,135	1,680	79	419	10
Cherokee	1,970	1,994	5,921	5,708	6	8	11,643	1,157	81	1,000	5
Clark	1,024	1,024	2,711	2,804	11	4	5,530	5,589	149	400	55
Cobb	1,918	1,918	5,872	5,696	1	2	11,571	2,272	24	931	10
Columbia	751	751	1,838	1,779	38	34	3,689	8,272	86	489	7
Coweta	1,382	1,382	4,223	3,979	7	11	8,220	5,415	218	911	52
Crawford	754	754	2,253	2,089	5	8	4,355	4,629	118	444	5
Dade	421	421	1,246	1,286	00	00	2,532	148	30	235	4
Decatur	898	898	2,391	2,227	3	2	4,623	3,639	92	441	2
De Kalb	1,792	1,794	5,704	5,668	9	23	11,404	2,924	118	1,019	45
Dooly	962	962	2,844	2,736	4	2	5,586	2,775	110	663	8
Early	656	656	1,909	1,807	1	00	3,717	3,529	55	367	11
Effingham	355	355	1,026	983	4	3	2,016	1,848	68	308	0
Elbert	1,177	1,177	3,374	3,302	6	10	6,692	6,267	143	804	20
Emanuel	605	605	1,846	1,745	14	10	3,615	962	25	511	00
Fayette	1,196	1,206	3,450	3,290	3	1	6,744	1,965	99	818	6
Floyd	866	866	2,781	2,421	2	2	5,206	2,999	49	397	15
Forsyth	1,334	1,334	3,950	3,862	6	5	7,823	1,027	39	765	8
Franklin	1,546	1,546	4,516	4,560	33	22	9,131	2,382	96	1,305	4
Gilmer	1,396	1,396	4,242	3,994	3	3	8,240	200	54	577	5
Glynn	145	145	357	341	3	1	701	4,232	106	92	8
Gordon	861	868	2,646	2,510	00	00	5,156	828	42	419	00
Greene	854	854	2,420	2,324	28	30	4,802	8,266	242	512	47
Gwinnett	1,610	1,610	4,499	4,454	4	6	8,963	2,294	110	1,036	26
Habersham	1,338	1,338	3,962	3,713	2	00	7,677	1,218	17	732	5
Hall	1,300	1,300	3,639	3,731	4	3	7,377	1,336	69	697	00
Hancock	761	785	2,134	2,078	33	27	4,272	7,306	128	444	20
Harris	1,175	1,242	3,391	3,318	15	15	6,739	7,982	149	873	73
Heard	724	741	2,295	2,225	3	00	4,523	2,400	41	512	5
Henry	1,680	1,680	4,978	4,765	9	5	9,757	4,969	157	1,003	3
Houston	1,138	1,138	3,360	3,152	7	7	6,526	9,924	201	750	23
Irwin	448	448	1,479	1,404	1	00	2,884	450	15	414	00
Jackson	1,200	1,200	3,372	3,436	9	10	6,827	2,941	91	547	6
Jasper	812	812	2,230	2,093	14	15	4,352	7,134	180	588	12
Jones	739	739	1,972	1,927	17	29	3,945	6,279	85	405	15
Jefferson	765	765	1,885	1,832	23	24	3,764	5,367	131	538	48
Laurens	634	634	1,740	1,719	3	6	3,468	2,974	54	328	6
Lee	550	550	1,576	1,449	7	1	3,033	3,626	117	387	7
Liberty	360	362	1,021	981	6	10	2,018	5,908	116	244	4
Lincoln	378	378	1,109	1,078	15	16	2,218	3,780	94	273	13
Lowndes	932	932	2,998	2,847	16	6	5,867	2,484	64	649	2
Lumpkin	1,381	1,381	3,971	4,022	9	13	8,015	939	46	598	00
Macon	679	679	2,091	1,999	00	1	4,091	2,961	00	419	00
Madison	692	692	1,848	1,919	1	2	3,670	1,933	68	404	3
Marion	1,101	1,101	3,270	3,298	3	5	6,676	3,604	72	563	4
McIntosh	283	283	692	635	41	31	1,399	4,629	111	117	10
Meriwether	1,428	1,428	4,269	4,212	1	1	8,483	7,993	210	824	00
Monroe	1,194	1,194	3,472	3,338	2	3	6,815	10,170	210	746	2
Montgomery	236	236	819	722	00	00	1,541	613	22	168	00
Morgan	621	621	1,862	1,772	11	5	3,650	7,094	216	336	31
Murray	2,047	2,047	6,604	5,888	3	8	12,503	1,930	67	1,034	25
Muscogee	1,884	1,981	5,279	5,081	29	33	10,422	8,156	187	581	30
Newton	1,374	1,374	4,099	3,980	17	13	8,109	5,187	95	812	23
Oglethorpe	819	820	2,228	2,154	2	1	4,385	7,874	175	555	13
Paulding	1,059	1,059	2,873	2,687	1	1	5,562	1,477	66	422	10
Pike	1,474	1,474	4,477	4,209	28	33	8,747	5,558	150	807	21
Pulaski	701	701	1,896	1,888	20	19	3,823	2,804	87	371	2
Putnam	609	609	1,681	1,619	11	15	3,326	7,468	160	351	32
Rabun	385	385	1,210	1,128	00	00	2,338	110	12	282	00
Randolph	1,408	1,408	4,067	3,790	1	2	7,860	5,008	130	930	38
Richmond	1,556	1,556	4,140	4,012	126	156	8,434	7,812	291	272	56
Scriven	567	567	1,625	1,548	1	00	3,174	3,673	32	498	00
Stewart	1,432	1,445	4,480	4,169	3	2	8,654	7,372	156	990	36
Sumter	1,109	1,109	3,346	3,123	7	11	6,487	3,835	140	768	34
Talbot	1,324	1,324	4,023	3,770	6	12	7,811	8,723	208	928	46
Taliaferro	408	408	1,082	969	28	23	2,102	3,044	88	294	16
Tatnall	434	434	1,221	1,157	10	8	2,396	831	10	327	10
Telfair	340	340	1,069	1,027	00	00	2,096	930	9	280	00
Thomas	838	838	2,576	2,367	00	4	4,947	5,156	125	534	6
Troup	1,295	1,333	3,897	3,892	19	23	7,831	9,048	148	789	8
Twiggs	696	696	1,795	1,722	20	22	3,559	4,620	107	367	00
Union	1,141	1,141	3,536	3,419	1	00	6,956	278	64	911	3
Upson	795	795	2,347	2,373	00	00	4,720	4,704	74	436	19
Walker	1,867	1,867	5,803	5,605	18	19	11,445	1,664	139	600	1
Walton	1,191	1,191	3,531	3,365	5	11	6,912	3,909	135	864	56
Ware	561	561	1,824	1,773	2	1	3,600	288	18	339	00
Warren	1,135	1,135	3,066	3,102	72	77	6,317	6,108	138	605	42
Washington	1,077	1,077	3,004	2,989	19	16	6,028	5,738	159	632	6
Wayne	182	182	549	539	2	3	1,093	406	10	172	00
Wilkinson	983	983	2,811	2,656	00	00	5,467	2,745	87	645	5
Wilkes	709	709	1,883	1,922	10	11	3,826	8,281	193	468	9
	91,011	91,471	266,096	255,342	1,368	1,512	524,318	381,681	9,920	51,759	1,407

RECAPITULATION.

Dwelling houses in the State			91,011
Families			91,471
White males	266,096		
Do. females	255,342		
		521,438	
Free colored males	1,368		
Do. do. females	1,512		
		2,880	
Total free population			524,318
Slaves			381,681
Total population			905,999
Deaths during the year			9,920
Farms in cultivation			51,759
Manufacturing establishments producing annually $500 and upwards			1,407
Federal representative population			753,32

STATE OF ALABAMA—SEVENTH CENSUS, 1850.

NORTHERN.

COUNTIES.	Dwellings.	Families.	White males.	White females.	Colored males.	Colored females	Total free population.	Slaves.	Deaths.	Farms.	Manufacturing establishments.
Benton	2,188	2,192	6,834	6,563	1	2	13,400	3,763	145	1,227	31
Blount	1,127	1,132	3,520	3,421	0	0	6,911	426	44	753	9
Cherokee	2,039	2,039	6,180	5,990	7	16	12,193	1,691	106	1,126	15
De Kalb	1,251	1,251	3,871	3,859	4	5	7,739	506	66	616	8
Fayette	1,408	1,408	4,374	4,076	4	6	8,460	1,221	103	1,065	24
Franklin	1,955	1,955	5,875	5,524	10	4	11,413	8,197	126	913	28
Hancock	251	251	739	741	0	0	1,480	62	10	144	1
Jackson	2,000	2,000	5,933	5,823	18	22	11,796	2,292	137	856	4
Jefferson	1,140	1,141	3,452	3,262	2	6	6,722	2,267	55	752	4
Lauderdale	1,868	1,892	5,618	5,479	23	37	11,157	6,015	207	1,180	32
Lawrence	1,469	1,471	4,290	4,053	29	34	8,406	6,852	261	930	24
Limestone	1,429	1,429	4,211	4,194	8	7	8,420	8,063	302	649	28
Madison	2,046	2,047	6,061	5,876	78	86	12,101	14,326	409	1,080	92
Marion	1,108	1,130	3,510	3,412	2	1	6,925	908	86	573	5
Marshall	1,301	1,336	4,018	3,935	13	12	7,978	868	112	586	12
Morgan	1,103	1,104	3,319	3,319	28	22	6,688	3,487	163	584	13
St. Clair	944	944	2,829	2,672	4	3	5,508	1,321	68	573	0
Walker	799	799	2,490	2,367	0	1	4,858	266	28	609	11
	25,426	25,521	77,124	74,566	231	264	152,185	62,481	2,428	14,216	341

RECAPIULATION.

Dwelling houses			25,426
Families			25,521
White males	77,124		
White females	74,566		
		151,690	
Free colored males	231		
Free colored females	264		
		495	
Total free population			152,185
Slaves			62,481
Total population			214,666
Deaths during the year			2,428
Farms in cultivation			14,216
Manufacturing establishments producing annually $500 and upwards			341
Federal representative population			189,673

SOUTHERN.

COUNTIES.	Dwellings.	Families.	White males.	White females.	Colored males.	Col'd females.	Total free population.	Slaves.	Deaths.	Farms.	Manufacturing establishm'ts.
Antauga	1,114	1,133	3,231	3,043	7	12	6,293	8,730	246	711	61
Baldwin	397	397	1,161	939	42	54	2,196	2,218	71	121	38
Barbour	2,306	2,379	6,603	6,239	7	3	12,852	10,780	210	1,325	39
Bibb	1,153	1,153	3,642	3,455	4	7	7,108	2,861	108	654	13
Butler	1,210	1,210	3,606	3,556	19	16	7,197	3,639	70	553	14
Chambers	2,138	2,138	6,569	6,215	7	11	12,802	11,158	209	1,342	56
Choctaw	760	760	2,451	2,169	0	0	4,620	3,769	68	445	0
Clarke	873	873	2,565	2,336	6	3	4,910	4,876	198	456	16
Coffee	893	893	2,787	2,595	1	0	5,383	557	66	604	9
Conecuh	847	847	2,479	2,443	4	2	4,928	4,394	123	498	12
Coosa	1,725	1,725	5,358	5,056	6	3	10,423	4,120	71	1,130	13
Covington	503	503	1,511	1,566	47	41	3,165	480	34	138	6
Dale	928	928	2,928	2,695	1	1	5,625	721	42	697	0
Dallas	1,375	1,375	3,845	3,616	3	5	7,469	22,258	495	749	32
Green	1,730	1,730	4,740	4,525	28	21	9,314	22,127	625	1,310	72
Henry	1,142	1,162	3,549	3,227	1	0	6,777	2,242	86	671	0
Lowndes	1,354	1,354	3,814	3,444	8	0	7,266	14,649	220	874	2
Macon	1,849	1,857	5,911	5,369	10	12	11,302	15,596	66	1,203	19
Marengo	1,353	1,353	3,829	3,272	18	19	7,138	20,698	365	818	4
Mobile	3,027	3,318	9,480	7,826	395	543	18,244	9,356	722	249	61
Monroe	1,005	1,005	2,934	2,714	19	21	5,688	6,325	199	692	23
Montgomery	1,881	1,934	5,449	4,723	46	66	10,284	19,511	583	962	6
Pike	1,973	1,973	6,181	5,921	12	12	12,126	3,794	145	1,533	5
Pickens	1,896	1,949	5,624	5,348	4	2	10,978	10,534	323	1,438	34
Perry	1,332	1,352	4,258	4,084	15	11	8,368	13,917	220	1,006	21
Randolph	1,904	1,904	5,447	5,169	15	14	10,645	936	67	969	23
Russell	1,411	1,411	4,424	3,981	19	13	8,437	11,111	122	1,049	4
Shelby	1,170	1,173	3,681	3,472	2	5	7,160	2,376	69	693	9
Sumter	1,342	1,373	3,890	3,479	29	21	7,419	14,831	275	668	12
Talladega	1,861	1,907	5,902	5,716	19	16	11,653	6,971	179	998	21
Talapoosa	2,037	2,037	5,864	5,647	0	0	11,511	4,073	117	1,270	18
Tuscaloosa	1,914	1,914	5,400	5,153	12	14	10,579	7,477	100	1,115	32
Wilcox	983	983	2,875	2,641	1	0	5,517	11,835	128	666	6
Washington	258	262	616	579	9	13	1,217	1,496	34	141	0
	47,644	48,265	142,604	132,213	816	961	276,594	280,411	6,656	27,748	681

RECAPITULATION.

Dwelling houses			47,644
Families			48,265
White males	142,604		
White females	132,213		
		274,817	
Free colored males	816		
Free colored females	961		
		1,777	
Total free population			276,594
Slaves			280,411
Total population			557,005
Deaths during the year			6,656
Farms in cultivation			27,748
Manufacturing establishments producing annually $500 and upwards			681
Federal representative population			444,840

TOTAL POPULATION, &c. OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

	Dwellings.	Families.	White Males.	White Females.	Colored Males.	Col'd Females.	Total free population.	Slaves.	Deaths.	Farms	Manufacturing establishments.
Northern	25,426	25,521	77,124	74,566	231	264	152,185	62,481	2,428	14,216	341
Southern	47,644	48,265	142,604	132,213	816	961	276,594	280,411	6,656	27,748	681
	73,070	73,786	219,728	206,779	1,047	1,225	428,779	342,892	9,084	41,964	1,022

RECAPITULATION.

Dwelling houses in the State			73,070
Families in the State			73,786
White males	219,728		
White females	106,779		
		426,507	
Free colored males	1,047		
Free colored females	1,225		
		2,272	
Total free population			428,779
Slaves			342,892
Total population			771,671
Deaths during the year			9,084
Farms in cultivation			41,964
Manufacturing establishments producing annually $500 and upwards			1,022
Federal representative population			634,514

PROGRESS OF CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

The numerous improvements of which our city has been the animated scene during the spring and summer of 1851 are nearly all of them approaching completion. From this remark, of course, the addition of the two wings of the Capitol is to be excepted, as that work was not begun until half the season had expired, the corner-stone having been laid on the Fourth of July. Every thing is, however, busy on both wings, and as large a body of men at work as can be employed to advantage. The character of the foundations of the new wings will be of the very first for solidity and stability, the stone being mostly very massive and of admirable quality.

Very brisk and active too are the workmen on the National Monument. For a time it seemed to our eyes (they might have deceived us) that affairs there were going on slowly, but of late the rate of progress is strikingly palpable.

With respect to its neighboring edifice, the Smithsonian, which we believe to be unique in this country, so nearly has it arrived to completion, at least so far as regards its exterior, that all the scaffolding has been removed, and the visiter, from whatever quarter he might take scope of it, might consider he is beholding it as its projectors intended. We know that there has been no little criticism expended upon its style and adaptedness, but we think it impossible to deny the building to be highly tasteful, and to afford our people an opportunity of forming a good idea from actual inspection of the kind of buildings common in Europe, of which they hear and read so much. The interior is finished in parts—for instance, the two extremes—but the central or main interior will require some time yet to complete. A great deal of work has been necessary to level the grounds around the edifice, but the great advantage derived from what has been done is evident at a moment's glance. The Smithsonian grounds now comprise a beautiful area, and will be hereafter not the least among the prides of the city.

In like manner the addition to the Patent Office, intended for the accommodation of the Department of the Interior, has got so for onwards that it cannot be long before it will be in actual occupation.

Turn we now to edifices on private account. Trinity Church we might consider as good as finished; and the same might almost be said for that very well-built and becoming Church in the Second Ward, St. Matthew's. With its new and beautiful spire, surmounted on architecture of real classic purity, in which utility, convenience, proportion, and beauty have all been combined into one harmonious unity, we consider St. Matthew's excelled by no church edifice in this part of the country.

Brown's Indian Queen Hotel will be evidently in order for the reception of guests by the time of the opening of the winter campaign. It is a most imposing edifice, and will constitute one of the principal ornaments of our metropolis.

The fine and substantial buildings at the corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, built by Miss Ann Dermott, are justly considered a first-rate improvement. Nothing in the shape of soundness and sufficiency has been pretermitted in this capital work. With so imposing a presence in the immediate neighborhood, it cannot be long that the little old frames just north will be permitted to retain their standing.

Besides these we might mention others in different parts of the city, but they are really so numerous that we must pay attention to them another day. It is the remark of persons who have been absent from the city a year or two, and have visited it this year, that Washington presents an aspect of greater comparative improvement than any city in the Union, and we believe it.

WHICH IS THE HAPPIEST SEASON?—At a festal party of old and young, the question was asked, "Which season of life is the most happy?" After being freely discussed by the guests, it was referred for answer to the host, upon whom was the burden of fourscore years. He asked if they had noticed a grove of trees before the dwelling, and said: "When the 'spring comes, and in the soft air the buds are breaking on 'the trees, and they are covered with blossoms, I think, *How 'beautiful is Spring!* And when the summer comes and 'covers the trees with its heavy foliage, and singing birds are 'among the branches, I think, *How beautiful is Summer!* 'When autumn loads them with golden fruit, and their leaves 'bear the gorgeous tint of frost, I think, *How beautiful is 'Autumn!* And when it is sere winter, and there is neither 'foliage nor fruit, then I look up through the leafless 'branches, as I never could until now, and see the *stars* shine."